TOPICS OF PRESENT INTEREST. BENTRA SESSION PROBABLE-PORK THE SUBJECT OF INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSION-RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT-THE PRESIDENT AND HIS SUR-BOUNDINGS IN THE NEW LIFE-THE PRINCIPLE OF THE FIXITY OF TENURE A SHIELD AGAINST

OFFICE-SEEKERS. It is still believed probable that an extra pession of Congress will be called. The Secretary of State has telegraphed instructions to the American Ministers at London and Paris correct the misrepresentations in regard to condition of swine in this country. The President received the Members of Congress and the Supreme Court last evening. A staff correspondent of THE TRIBUNE draws an teresting picture of the new life upon which General Garfield has entered as President.

A GLANCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE. OF THE CHANGES MADE BY TIME-THE PRESI-DENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY-OFFICE-SEEKERS AND HOW THEY ARE TREATED-A SAD EXAMPLE OF THE REWARDS OF HONEST PUBLIC STRVICE. IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WASBINGTON, March 17 .- There are few events so Interesting to the journalist as the starting of a new mistration. The change of rulers at the Namal Capital sets so many conflicting ambitions lato play, awakens so many hopes and apprehensions, and brings to the turbulent surface of politics so many haif-drowned and long-forgotten people, who struggle desperately for a chance to float awhile on any drift wood or chip in the shape of an office, that the newspaper correspondent, who is by profession a looker-on, finds plenty of entertainent. Of course the focus of interest is the White House. To that fountain of honor and profit flows all day long a stream of auxious place-seekers or equally anxious place-holders, who look on every man out of office as a possible foe. The external appearance of the Executive Mansion does not change from Administration to Administration, except that its freestone walls get a fresh coat of white paint now and then. Going up to the portico to-day I saw in its iron tripod on the wall beyoud the carriage drive the empty bombshell in which a pair of swallows built their nest during the war, and gave the Western poet, John J. Piatt, a theme for his " Nests at Washington." Within the use the carpets and furniture are renewed once in eight or ten years. The place is now full of dern abominations in upholstery and garish modern abountations look staring, pretentious and Frenchy. To my mind the old port wine collored mahogany sofus and chairs which were in the State parlors in Lincolu's time were better than anything that has come in their place. At least they were quiet and dignified.

The old staff of servants which President Hayes employed are still on duty. I get a friendly nod from the doorkeeper, and passing to the left from the wide entrance hall into the little cross hall, go up the narrow stairs leading to the offices on the and floor. The door into the East Room is open. and facing it hangs Huntington's new picture of Mrs. Hayes, whose bright, happy face looks smilingly down at the scene of her former social triumphs. The bit of landscape which the artist has introduced in the picture seems to be the view from the piazza of the Hayes Fremont house, looking out through a vista in the wood that surrounds it to the green valley of Mad River. But I only have a glimpse of the picture as I go up the stairs. The atmosphere is close and heavy on this stairway, and affects one singularly. Perhaps the sighs of the disappointed office-seekers who for more than half a century have descended the steps have permeated the walls and give to the air a quality that defies ventilation. There are crowds in the antercom, and crowds in the upper hall. All these people are eager-eyed, restless and nervous. They want something which the great man in that well-guarded room across the hall can give if he chooses, but which they fear they

In the private secretary's room sits the new secretary, Mr. J. Stanley Brown, feeling naturally very happy over his appointment, which was only decided on last night. Brown is very fortunate. He to his own merit. He was a Washington boy who got to helping General Garfield with his correspondence a year or so ago, and was sent for to go to Menfor after the Chicago Convention. During his nine months' service there he proved so faithful, competent and discreet that General Garfield brought him to Washington, and concluded, after the failure to get a man of national reputation for the private secretaryship, that it was best to have him keep on with the work he had grown accussomed to in Mentor. A man of experience in politics, with a wide knowledge of men and affairs, would in some respects be of more service to the President, and could take many burdens from his houlders; but such men usually have their personal relationships and entanglements, their own friends to provide for, and their own axes to grind. With a young man devoted to his service, the President is entirely safe. Mr. Brown, it might be added, ssingle, and fits with the family life of the Garields as though he had always belonged to it. It is said that he has no relatives to demand places or pocial recognition, which I should say was an excellent qualification in a private secretary. *Congressmen and other persons of some note are

shown into the private secretary's office, while the miscellaneous multitude impatiently ranges about the antercom and balls. Beyond this office, and wn a flight of three steps, is the room where Cabinet meetings are held and where the President receives most of his business calls. Seeing him for the first time since the election. I naturally look for traces of excitement and worry on his face. There are a few additional lines about the eyes, perhaps, but he wears his old robust, hearty, frank look, stands as straight as a soldier, and greets his friends. with the same cordial, strong, magnetic grasp of the hand they all remember In his new situation General Garfield has to learn to be a good listener, for all day long arguments and appeals are poured into his ears. What is harder for him, I imagine, he must learn to take an interest in personal struggles and weigh the merits, influences and claims of individuals against those of other individuals whose schemes and ambitions clash and are brought to bim as to an arbiter. Conflict of ideas has always had a great charm for him, and he has been a sturdy fighter in such struggles, ready to give and take, and just as willing to be hit with another man's projectile of thought as to fire off his own. Now he is plunged into a conflict of persons, where in most cases there is nothing but personal

Fortunately be has shielded himself in part from the onset of place-hunters by erecting as a barrier the doctrine that there should be fixity of tenure in the Civil Service, and that men who are doing their duty acceptably should not be removed during the terms for which they are commissioned. Many offices, such as postmasters, collectors and marshale, already have terms of four years attached to them by law, but it has rarely been the habit of former Administrations to respect these terms. President Garfield means to regard closely the spirit and letter of the law in this regard, and to persuade Congress to apply the principle of a definite tenure to all the places on the civil list. He thinks Civil Service Reform has begun at the wrong end in directing its efforts to appointments rather than removals. The chief evils connected with the service, be believes, arise from the fact that there are vice, he believes, arise from the fact that there are 70,000 or 80,000 office-belders, whose places are beid subject to the will or caprice of the Executive. Office-seeking becomes a chronic disease because at all times the possibility of securing the dismissal of incumbents and obtaining their places is before the minds of men who are anchored in politics. It is the President's idea that the power of removal should be strictly limited by law. He does not, however, hes-

lieve in the perpetual tenure which seems to be the ideal of many Civil Service reformers; he seeks only to establish permanence of tenure for a fixed period, which is practicable and would unquestionably be beneficial.

One of the striking features of the daily assemblages that watch and wait for a chance to see the new President is the presence of many men long since dead as active political forces and buried away from public notice. The advent of a new Administration stirs them in their graves and acts like the Angel Gabriel's trump. They rise up and appear at the forces and buried away from public notice. The advent of a new Administration stirs them in their graves and acts like the Angel Gabriel's trump. They rise up and appear at the judgment seat in Washington with their plaintive appeals for a new lease of life. I saw to-day at the White House an ex-Cabinet Minister who once wielded the patronage of a great department, but who could now scarcely influence the appointment of a cross-roads postmaster. I saw, too, an ex-Congressman whose voice in the House as chairman of an important committee formerly controlled the expenditure of millions of dollars, and who would now be glad of some petty office in his old age. Sadder still than the sight of these resurrected fossils it is to see the men who have lately died and don't know it yet—men whose terms in Congress have just expired, and whose constituents, grown weary of them, have sent fresh men to take their places. They clutch eagerly at the skirts of power. "What shail we do with Mr. Blahs?" said a bluff Western Governor to-day, chatting about probable appointments. "He has been ten years in Congress, and now he is through he bas nothing in the world but \$200 and his little house and let at home. The poor man is flat on his back."

If there were room in a daily raper for moralizing, what a sermon might be preached on the emptiness and fruitlessness of public life in this country, taking for a text this man's case. Before he came to Congress he was eight years in important posts at home and abroad. The house and lot he carned previous to entering politics. Here, then, are the net results of eighteen years of honest and intelligent public service—two hundred dollars! Nor has he lived extravagantly. His salary has been barely sufficient te support his family respectably and pay the very moderate campaign assessments of a rural district and a State where politics are exceptionally pure. He is not a lawyer, so he could not earn fees by neglecting his duties in the House. He was too upright for the lobby to approach. Now he

WHITE AND COLORED CITIZENS. RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE TWO RACES IN DIF-FERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY-CHANGES IN

TEN YEARS-SMALL EFFECT OF THE EXODUS. Washington, March 17 .- The Census Bureau has ssued a bulletin giving in detail the population of the United States classified by race. It shows the population to be 50,152,866, of which 43,404.877 are white, and 6,577,151 are colored. The number of colored persons to each 100,000 whites is 15,153, against 14,528 in 1870. The greatest proportion of colored to white is in South Carolina, where three-fifths of the whole are colored. In Louisiana and Mississippi from one-half to three-fifths are colored. In Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia the colored form one-third to one-half of the total. In Arkansas and Tennessee from one-fourth to one-third of the total population are colored. The least proportion among the former Slave States is in West Virginia, where there are only 4,355 to 100,000 whites, and in Missouri where there are but 7,168. Outside of the former Slave States the proportion of negroes is very small. The changes in the relative negro population in the decade between 1870 and 1880 are also given.

In the United States, as a whole, there has been a gain of 625 on an assumed basis of 100,000 whites, The great relative gains during the decade have apparently been made in the South-the former slave-holding States. Of the nine of these States which have gained, eight stand at the head of the list, having made relative gains rang-ing from 944 to nearly 1,000. It is believed by the census officers, however, that these apparent gams are due in a great measure to the imperfections of the census of 1870. Under the conditions which prevailed at that time it is probable that a much larger proportion of negroes were omitted than of whites. Of the former Slave States winch have lost Texas and Florida lead. Both of these States have received heavy white immigration from other parts of the country, which has more than overbalanced whatever gain in colored pupulation may have been made. They have heen the scene of rapid development, and thus the relative decrease of blacks is to be accounted for not by an exodus or a dying out, but by an infusion of whites. The movement of blacks in the Northern and Western States has apparently been of little comparative account. The migration of negroes has not attained such dimensions as to be perceptible here. The States from which the exodus principally took place, Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolma, have all apparently gamed heavily in relative prolieved by the census officers, however, that these place, Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolina, have all apparently gained heavily in relative proportion of blacks; while Kansas, to which the major part went, has lost in proportion to its increase in population, and Indiana has gained only slightly.

The number of Asiatics in the United States is 195,717 and North American Indians 65,122.

"Indians not taxed," that is, Indians in tribal relations under the care of the Government, are not included in the above.

INQUIRY INTO THE PORK TRADE. INSTRUCTIONS TO AMERICAN MINISTERS ABROAD TO PROTEST AGAINST THE EFFECT OF MISRFPRE-

WASHINGTON, March 17.-The misrepresentations which have prevailed abroad for several years past respecting the health of American cattle and swine, and the severe policy which has been followed by several of the European Governments of excluding from their territories all importations of these ani mals and restricting or prohibiting importations of their flesh prepared as food, have had the urgent attention of the State Department. With the object of conteracting their evil effect, positive instructions have been sent Mr. Lowell at London to meet Mr. Crump's statements and expose their erconeousne Mr. Noyes, at Paris, has been telegraphed to, directing him to lay the facts before the French Government, in the following terms .

ment, in the following ferms:

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1881.

NOYES, Minister, Pavis.

Your coarse respecting park decree of French Government approved. Statements of Crumb, acting Exitish Consul as Philadelphia, have occasioned excitoment and widespread comment here, leading to correspondence with British Legation and Boards of Trade. Hag emblers with British Legation and Boards of Trade. Hag emblers with British Legation and Boards of Trade. Heg cholera is confounded with trichhoosis, which is an entirely distinct disease. But representations regarding log cholera are very greatly exaggerated. Most scarching investigation fails to show the basis for published statements. The mortality amous very young swine from cholera has been less this year than for several years past, and the condition of full-grawn hogs, which are above used for packing and export, it this year exceptionally good. British representative at Polladeiphia has apparently been misted by designing speculators to the great highry of legitimate trade. Deny in strongest terms the report of British Consul, should French limisters appeal to it as justifying them in interdicting or restricting American pock trade. Instructions follow.

BLAINE, Secretary.

ARRANGING THE SENATE COMMITTEES. WASHINGTON, March 17. - The Democratic Sens tors at an adjourned cancus this afternoon finally completed their assignments for representation on the Senate Committees and distributed the mirror committee chairmanships that have been accorded

to them by the majority as follows: Private Land Claims-Mr. Bayard. Revolutionary Claims-Mr. Johnston. Engrossed Bills-Mr. Saulsbary. Nicaraguan Claims-Mr. Davis (W. Va.) Epidemic Discases-Mr. Harris. Special Committee on Library Accommodations - Mr.

Notice was received from the Republicans that it had been decided to increase the membership of the Finance Committee from nine to eleven, and that they had added Mr. Platt, of New-York, to the majority representation previously selected, thus leaving five places instead of four for the minority. The Democrats thereupon agreed to name Mr. Harris of Tennessee, as their fifth representative, and the complete membership of this committee will therefore be #8 follows: Messrs. Morrill (chairman), Sherman, Ferry, Jones (Nev.), Alison, Platt (N. Y.), Bayard, Voorhees, Beck, McPherson and Harris, The committees will be elected by the Senate to-morrow.

PROSPECTS OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

INTELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.!

WASHINGTON, March 17.—"Do you think any extra session of Congress will be called?" asked a TRIBUNE correspondent of Senator Hawley to-day.

"Well, I did not think so a week ago, but I am not so sure about it-now. I think the chances in its

favor are about even. I am considerably surprised to learn that Mr. Sherman is favorably inclined toward an extra session, and believes it would be legislation should be attempted."

An Eastern member of the House of Representa tives, in conversation with the same corrrespondent, said: "I think an extra session is inevitable. I talked with President Garfield on the subject yesterday, and the tenor of what he said impressed me strongly with the belief that he has about reached the conclusion that an extra session is necessary.

HOMICIDE IN LOUISIANA. FREDERICK LUDELING SHOT-THE PROBABLE CAUSE.

IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 17 .- Judge Ludeling, prominent Republican of Louisiana, now in Washington, received a dispatch from home to-day stating that his eldest son, Frederick Ludeling, was assassinated this morning, and that his cousin, young Dinkgrave, was shot through both arms. No other particulars are received, but Louisianans who know

the condition of affairs say that the immediate

origin of the affair was not of a political nature. Of recent years much ill-will has existed between the Ludelings and the family of a neighboring planter named Stubbs, a leading Democrat. Last year many of Stubbs's hands wished to leave to go to Ludeling's plantation and other plantations where they would receive better treatment and be lodged in better quarters. Stubbs took steps not considered exactly legitimate to keep his men, but some of them left and went to Ludeling's. Stubbs had a number of men in his employ whose business it was to keep the hands from leaving, and these men threatened to get back those who had gone to Ludeling's. It is thought probable that an attempt was made to get them away, and that young Ludeling was shot while trying to defend them.

them.

Frederick Ludeling was graduated at Yale two
years ago. He was a very bright young man and
was por dar among his classmates.

A RECEPTION AND A LUNCH PARTY.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- There was a large reeption at the White House to-night, given by the President to the two houses of Congress and their officers and to members of the Supreme The Administration has made a new departure with regard to these social entertainments, and is inviting what constitutes the different classes of the political and social world in turn. The great American people, represented by the office seeker, has its turn in the morning hours; the Army and Navy have had one evening, and to-night

the two houses of Congress were invited. A curious incident occurred in connection with extending the invitation to the Senate. Word came from the State Department to the Vice-President, requesting him to invite the Senate to the White House. Vice-President Arthur's first impulse was to ounce the invitation from the chair; but this seemed too much like an announcement of deaths and seemed too much like an announcement of deaths and marriages in country churches, and he finally decided to send engraved invitations to the members of the Senate and the officers. This accounts for the peculiar language of the invitations received by the Senators, as the invitation issued by the Vice-President states that he "is requested to invite the Senate." This is quite a novel social custom in Washington, and has attracted a little attention in social circles disposed on all occasions to be critical.

ritical. Ex-Postmaster-General Horatio King gave a comdimentary lunch at his residence in this city to ostmaster-General James. All the members of the cabillet were invited and, with the exception of Secretary Blaine, were present, as were also Justice Swayne, Professor Newcomb, Major J. W. Powell, Generals Beale and Alvord and Representatives Loring and Alley.

SENATOR EDGARTON IN HIS SEAT. Washington, March 17. - Mr. McMillan (Rep., Minn.) presented the credentials of Mr. A. J. Edgarion as Senator from the State of Minnesota, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Secretary Windom. The credentials having been read, Mr. Edgarton appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. Pendleton (Dem., Ohio) said that he had received nformation which induced him to believe that it would e impossible to obtain a vo'c upon the pending resolu on this morning, and he therefore moved that the Sen onte adjourn.

The motion was, at 12:10 p.m., agreed to, much to the disappointment of the persons in the galleries, who had come to the Chamber in the expectation of hearing a continuation of the debate upon the reorganization.

ATTACKING ILLICIT DISTILLERIES. WORK OF PREVENUE OFFICERS IN SOUTHERN VIR-GINIA.

Washington, March 17 .- General Raum, commissioner of Internal Revenue, has just received a report from Floyd Court House, Va., giving an account of a recent attack upon idicit distilleries in the Fourth and Fifth districts of that State. It occupied several days and resulted in the capture and destruction of a number of distilleries, among which was a large estab-ishment operated by Dave Gillespie, a noted lawles character, situated on Runnet Bag Creek, Franklin County. The building, tabs and material were de

The next seizure was that of John Lawson's distillery. which was made after midnight in a section known as "the Bent of Dan River." This was a large and compiete distillery, and was prepared for beginning work at daylight the following morning. The establishment and

In a section known as "the Pinnacles" an important seizurs was made being a distillery operated by the Slate Brothers and their cousen, all of whom are mentioned as lawless men, having fled from North Carolina tors surrendered without resistance; and after their property was destroyed, comprising a still of 185 gallone' capacity, 2,000 gullons of heer and 1,000 gallons of low nes, ment, etc., the revenue officers moved out with

where, ment, etc. the revenue officers moved out with the prisoners, whom they sent to juil in Patrick County. An establishment known as "Shuers," situated mear the State line of North Carolina and operfied in a large spring house, was destroyed, as was also a recently domained fruit defibery.

Four bundred yards from the location of the latter, several mea were found engaged in constructing an idleit distillery and were interrupted, but no arrests made. A distillery known as "Abe Hooker's," a short distance from the Virginia hoe, was captured and destroyed, together with a quantity of spirits, low wines, mash, heer, a copier stid, etc. One negat during the close of the "raul," the spide where the efficers had placed their horses was broken into-presuminly by the parties who were interrupted in binding the blockade distillery—and the animals were mutilated, their manes and tals being shaven off. At last accounts the locality was infested with armed squad-of tillert distillers, lying in wait for internal revenue offleers. The latter are well provided with arms and are otherwise prepared for emergencies.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Murch 17, 188; Marshal Douglas's colonission expired to-day, and as no nomination has been made by the President, the District is for the time being without a Marshal. The juvors were to-day discharged until Monday.

An order was issued from the Post Office Department

An order was issued from the Post Office Department to-day prohibiting the delivery of postal money-orders and registered letters to Heary Rich alias P. Martin, of Baltimore. Rich, it is alleged, is engaged in advertising worthless articles and obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretences. Senator Edmunds left Washington last night for a

visit to Flori in, and Senator Vance, of North Carolina. has paired with him for the remainder of the session. has paired with him for the remainder of the session Judge Edmunds has for some time been troubled with a bad cold, and now seeks a warmer climats in order to avoid a threatened danger of its developing into bron-chitts or bossibly settling on his longs. His condition is not a source of alarm, however, for he has been almilarly affected during several previous winters.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., March 17.—James Hyde, forty one years of age, died to day from the effects of a fall from in carriage yesterday.

carriage yeaterday.

FALLING DEAD IN THE WOODS.

PRINCETON. N. J., March 17.—Jacob Golden, a farmer and timber mer chant, age about seventy, fell dead in the woods near Princeton this afternoon from heart disease.

MEDICINE PROBABLY CAUSING DEATH.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17.—Sarah Head, a widow, age skyt-two, died this morning from the effect. probably of medicine taken last night, supposed to be extract of butternut.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON MENACED. THE CZAR THREATENED BY NIHILISTS-THE BOERS

LIKELY TO COME TO TERMS WITH ENGLAND. A supposed project to blow up the Mansion House has been discovered in London. The Emperor Alexander III. has been warned to beware of his father's fate. King Oscar II. of Sweden is seriously sick. There are fair prospects of peace in the Transvaal.

AN EXPLOSION PREVENTED.

A BOX OF GUNPOWDER WITH BURNING PAPER FOUND NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON-THE PO-

LONDON, Thursday, March 17, 1881. An official police report says at midnight a poiceman on duty at the Mansion House found a box in the recess of a window facing the end of Georgest., under the Lord Mayor's private apartments. The brown paper in which the box was wrapped was smouldering. The box contained fifteen pounds of coarse gunpowder with a fuse through a hole in the box and the end of the fuse close to the smouldering paper. An explosion would have occurred very soon but for the discovery. At a meeting of the Common Conneil to-day, the Lord Mayor confirmed the above report and said the explosion probably not have injured the Mansion House, but would have damaged Egyptian Hall and adjacent private houses and entailed serious loss of life. He himself, he said, was not at home at

the time.

One account says that an Irish newspaper was found among the packings of the powder. No arrests have been made, nor has any clew to the perpetrators been thus far discovered.

THE NEW CZAR WARNED. A NUMBER PROCLAMATION FOUND-TRACES OF THE

GREAT CONSPIRACY. St. Petersburg, Thursday, March 17, 1881. The revolutionary proclamation discovered at Roussakoff's domicile declares that the Nihilists will continue their work, and warns the new Emperor to beware of his father's fate. A bomb was found in the pocket of the assassin Roussakoff. It was made in a zinc case containing 'glass tubes, two of which were filled with vitriol and two with Bartholdy salts, India rubber tubes with fulminating mercury, and a box holding nitro-glycerine and py-

ie, the whole weighing 634 pounds. Michailoft who was arrested on the morning he 15th instant, at the house where Roussakoff obtained the bombs, is a peasant from the Province of moleusk. Papers found in his possession mention both the Catherine Canal and Little Garden-st., in the neighborhood of the scene of the Czar's as-

assination. The excavation of the mine discovered near the residence of the new Emperor was continued to-day. A gallery leads from the small shop before mentioned to the middle of the street, and there are telegraph wires along the galiery. The elements for telegraph were along the gallery. The elements for an electric battery were found in the shop. The mine will be flooded and removed. The shop was taken in January last by a pensant named Baronege, and a man and his wife named Rozileft, who have disappeated. Suspicion against them was aroused by the neighbors seeing Rozileft's wife smoking eignreties, a custom unusual in the peasant class. General Loris Melikoff has sent warnings to the Galos and the Sicana (newspapers) for their articles in reference to the accession of Alexander III. THE INTERNATIONAL ACCUSED.

The Times's correspondent at Berlin says an even ing paper repeats the statement that the assassination of the Czar was instigated by the International Society having for its watchword "The murder of monarchs and the overthrow of Governments." The correspondent points out that at such a time of general excitement all kinds of rumors will arise, but it would be well to remember the assertion of several writers of St. Petersburg, that the police, and even the Czar himself, shortly before his death, received warnings from Geneva and London.

THE CZAR GRATEFUL FOR SYMPATHY. Washington, March 17.—The Secretary of State has just received from Colonel Foster, the United States Minister at St. Petersburg, the following elegraph dispatch:

The Minister for Foreign Affairs says that the Emperor is profoundly touched by the expressions of sympathy sent by the Pre-sident and Senate of a country for which the deceased Empiror professed a sincere esteem and carnest friendship. The Empiror Alexander 191. Inherits these sentiments, and in accord with the Russian Nation accepts them with all his heart.

DEFENDING THE LAND LEAGUE.

LONDON, Thursday, March 17, 1891 A. M. Sullivan, who represents Meath in Parliament, has written a long letter in answer the Lenten pastoral of Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin. He repudiates the imputation that the womnaide their modesty by forming a Land League, and accuses the Archbishop of insulting some of the most exemplery devotees of the Caurch. Mr. Sullivan maintains that the objects of the Lidies' Land League purely charitable. Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, has written to Mr. Sullivan congratulating him on this reply-Archbishop Croke says he unreservedly adopts Mr. Sul ivan's sentiments against Archbishop McCabe's mons impostations. Carbane at today Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for

In Parliance at today Mr. corect, as to the learney recard, reg. jung to certain strictures as to the learney of the treatment accorded to the prisoners in Kumann ann Jaff, pointed out that it was exactly the same treatment as this necorded to untried prisoners. as provided or by the Coercion act. To the House of Lords to-day the Arms bill was passed

A TURCO-GREEK WAR EXPECTED. CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, March 17, 1881. Little confidence is felt here in the ultimate necess of the peg-tiations. The Porte is accelerating

the equipment of the reserves and dispoteling steamers to various points for their transportation. The Porte a also bringing the army corps at Advianople up to their full strength so as to provide against the possibility of

disturbances in Rouniella.

At Thesday's setting of the Conferency the Ambassaders said that Crofe was Ina bequade compensation for
Emirus, but, nevertheless, they would consider the proposal. Baron von Caller, the Anstro-Bungarian Ambassador, said it was absolutely necessary to cede more
territory in Thessady. The Ottoman delegates promised
to ask for nurther instructions.

The Frence and I chaim Ambassadors are not in accord
with Mr. Geschen, British Ambassador, and Count von
Hatzleidt, German Ambassador, regarding the mede of
procedure. rocedure.

> THE NEW CABLE ENTERPRISE. London, Thursday, March 17, 1881.

The Standard says that a prospectus will appear next week of the European, American and Aziatic Submarine Telegraph Company, to lay ocean lines to Canada and the European and Asiatic continents The Board of Directors includes Lord Dunrayen, Sir Ed-The Board of Directors includes Lord Dubraven, Sir Edward J. Reed, naval constructor, and Sir James Carmichael. Arrangements are in progress with Kenley & Co., the telegraph engineers, for the construction of the various cables. The Standard adds that the new company expects to be able to take messages for 24 cents per word.

A bill to authorize the laying of a cable between England and Canada awaits its third reading in the Canadian Parliament. The bill is probably connected with the proposed company.

THE ALLEGED FALSE STATISTICS.

London, Thursday, March 17, 1881. Sir Charles Dilke, Under Fereign Secretary, replying to a question by Mr. Alexander Macdonald, said Her Majesty's Government had received certain epresentations from Professor H.Y. Hind concerning the Fisherics Award, and had referred them to the Dominion Government; and that the Government had requested Professor Hind to send any further communications he Professor Hind to send any intrinsic communications might have to make to that Government. He (Sir Charles Dilke) had already stated that Professor Hind's allegations were unworthy of serious attention. Her Majesty's Government, he said, considered that no good purpose could be served by giving currency and importance to groundless and incredible statements.

MAKING PEACE IN THE TRANSVAAL. LONDON, Thursday, March 17, 1881.

All the special dispatches state that General Sir Evelyn Wood has informed the newspaper correspondents that at yesterday's prolonged meeting, at which all the members of the Boer triumvirate were present, the terms of the British Government were to a present, the terms of the British government were to a great extent accepted, the Boers reserving one or two points for further consideration in a day or two. The Daily Telegraph says: "Concessions were made on both sides. It is stated that the Boers dealer to be more

directly represented on the proposed Commission, and they object to the troops remaining in the country."

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN. Paris, Thursday, March 17, 1881.

It is understood that the new loan was sub scribed for yesterday twice over in London by the deposit of checks, and seven and a half times over in LONDON, Friday, March 18, 1881.

Telegrams from Paris announce that the new French loan has been applied for ten times over. One firm of French stock brokers alone has applied for twice the

This was a three per cent loan issued at 83 france and 25 centimes for the nominal 100 franc bond.

KING OSCAR SERIOUSLY SICK.

A dispatch from Copenhagen to The St. James's Gazette this evening says that the tilness of the King of Sweden and Norway is thought to be alarming, especially as he is of a consumptive tendency.

King Oscar is a grandson of Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's marshals. He is in his forty-third year, and has reigned nearly nine years. A son, born in 1858, is heir to the throne.

OPPOSING GAMBETTA'S SCHEME.

A Paris correspondent of The Times says that

LONDON, Thursday, March 17, 1881.

M. Jules Ferry, President of the Council, told an Ambassador that he (M. Ferry) would be shirking his duty

he did not oppose the Department Representation THE MONETARY CONFERENCE. LONDON, Thursday, March 17, 1881. At a meeting of the proprietors of the Bank

of England to-day, Mr. Birch, the Governor, replying to question of one of the proprietors, said the bank had ot been asked to send a representative to the Monetary omieronee, and that he himself had not been asked

A PAPAL JUBILEE PROCLAIMED. Rome, Thursday, March 17, 1881. The Pope's encyclical letter has been issued, oclaiming a jubilee from March 19 to November 1 for Europe, and to the end of the year for the rest of the

GENERAL UPTON'S SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 .- The coroner's ury in the case of General Upton found a verdict of sui-ide, due to evertasking the brain, and the expected failure of the work on which he was engaged. General Upton's remains will be brought from Presidio

on Saturday, escorted by troops from stations around the bay, and will be met by the entire Second Brigade, N. C. The coffin will be escorted to Oakland, whence it call be sent East on Sunday, necompanied by a guard of onor from the 4th Artillery. of General Upton, who desired his remains to be brought East, Secretary Lincoln to-day authorized General Me-Dowell by telegraph to detail two officers from the Di-vision of the Pacific to accompany the remains to New-Yerk. WASHINGTON, March 17 .- At the request of the family

THE TRIAL OF KALLOCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 .- In the Kalloch ase to day, the prosecution got through with the re-outfal and rested the case. The rebuttal was mainly an attempt to impeach the testimony of the witnesses for the defence, who swore that six shots were fired when DeYoung was shot. Evidence as to Charles DeYoung's reputation for peaceful behavior was introduced, and witnesses were produced to prove that only five bullets could be traced, the prosecution claiming that if De Young had the Lat Kalloch in the position represented the ball from his pixel would have lit the walls of the office. The counsel for the defence began surrebuttal this afternoon to prove the good character of their witnesses.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST LEGISLATORS.

CHICAGO, March 17 .- A dispatch from Madison. Wis., says: A sensation was created in the Wis-consin Senate to-day by the introduction of a resolution for the appointment of a committee to lovestigate curreceived money and other considerations for their sup-port of Angia Cameron for United States Senator at this session. Objection was made to the immediate passage of the resolution, and it lies over until to-morrow. In the House a resolution providing for the so mission to the people of the constitutional amendment prohibi-ing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors was lost by a vote of 51 to 39. ent reports that certain members of the Legislature had

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ROBBED.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 17 .- Last night ra entered the public school here. the library of its choicest contents, and broke open and affed the de-ks of the principal and teachers. Two large chisels and a file were found in the building this morning when the burgiary was discovered. The police have a clew to the theyes, who they think have escaped to New-York. A month ago the public school at Woodbridge was robbed in a similar manner, and a week later the school at Mctuchen was robbed, the thieves escaping.

MILL CLOSED AT FALL RIVER.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. FALL RIVER, Mass., March 17 .- In conse quence of the strike of operatives on Monday and Tues-lay, the American Printing Company shut down to-day

for an indefinite time, throwing 300 hands out of work.
The company did not feel able to continue work at the increased rates of wages asked. It is likely that if the market continues to decline other mills will follow suit. THO NEW ENTERPRISES.

ALBANY, March 17.-The Prall Super-heated Water Company of Brooklyn, with a capital of \$2,000,000 field articles of incorporation to-day. So did also the fron and Bullion Furnace Company of New-York, with a aptial of \$2,500,000.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

FATALLY STABBED BY HIS HIRED MAN.
St. Lettis, March 17.—On Monday evening ast William Dischana, in an alterextion which led to a light, stabled his employer, Henry W. Mertz, at Hillown, twenty miles west of his city, in the abdomen and ligh, the wounds resulting in death. Disckman was creeked and lodged on fail.

A MICHIGAN GRAIN DEALER ROBBED.

TOLEDO, March 17.—Thomas Johns, a promient grain dealer, of Wixon, Mich., was assaulted and obbed of \$500 last by a farm hand, whose name is akuown, in the employment of Mr. Johns's father in.

Mr. Johns's injuries will probably prove fatal. His saliant has thus far evaded arrest.

DETROIT, March 17.—The Socialist Labor party published to-tay a statement repudiating all connection and sympathy with Justus Schwab, of New-York, and his sayings about the assassination of Messrs. Vanderoilt, Jay Gould and others. They denounce his interances as lidoits and tending to defeat all the aims of their party toward ameliorating the condition of workingmen.

FINDLAY, Ohio, March 17.-Isaac Tentsorth rinhard this county, returned home yesterday after an unexplained absence of two years to find his family scattered, his only son dead and himself mourned as lost. His wife alone remained faithful and welcomed him aimld the ruins of a one happy household. He offers no reason for his strange absence.

oners no reason for his strange absence.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER BY A FORMER CONVICT.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohno, March 17.—A desperate attempt was made to-day by Warren Mitchell, a former convict, to murder a man named Harvey Blagg. Blagg and Mitchell played cards for drinks and quarrelled about the result. Another man approached having a sharpened double blived axe. As Blagg was turning to go away Mitchell selzed the axe and struck the old man on the head and in the back, the blade penetrating the spine.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN NEW-JERSEY.
BURLINGTON, N. J., March 17.—The spring elecon, yesterday, resulted in the success of the whole Repubcan ticket, with George Riggs for Mayor. LESS ICE IN THE HUDSON.

ALBANY, March 17.—The river is clear of ice lown to Stuyresan; some fifteen miles below here. There is correct Stuyresan; which it is thought, will prevent eats from passing for several days.

a gorge at Staty Yessai, when the property of the property of

AUGUSTA, MAINE LEGISLATION,
AUGUSTA, March 17.—In the Senate this
the majority report of the Committee on the Insar
investigation was accepted. In the House the bill
upon women the right to vote on school matters
utely postponed,

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HONOR TO IRELAND'S SAINT.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY QUIETLY KEPT. T MUCH TROUBLE AND LITTLE ENTHUSIASM-A SMALL PROCESSION-THE PRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICE DINE AT DELMONICO'S-ADDRESSES BY CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, F. R. COUDERT AND

The observances of St. Patrick's Day in this city yesterday were quiet. About 2,000 men in procession were reviewed by the Mayor, and then held a celebration in Jones's Wood. Nearly two hundred members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick were present at Delmonico's last night on the occasion of their ninety-third anniversary dinner. Chief-Justice Daly presided, and speeches were made by Frederic R. Coudert, Chauncey M. Depew, Mayor Grace and others.

THE PROCESSION TO JONES'S WOOD.

DEMONSTRATION THAT AWARENED LIFTLE EN-THUSIASM-THE REVIEW BY THE MAYOR-AD-DRESSES AT JONES'S WOOD.

The Irish societies kept St. Patrick's Day in the customary manner. There was a procession through the principal streets uptown, which terminated at Jones's Wood, where a general festival was held. The parade did not arouse enthusiasm and interest, as it often has done in former years. Crowds gathered in the streets through which the procession was to pass, but the number of spectators was not so large as has often been the case.

The line formed in front of the Cooper Institute, and although 11 o'clock was the hour named for starting, it was 12:30 o'clock before the societies began to move. They marched in the following order: St. Columba's Society Rifle Corps, Ancient Order of Hibernians (forty-nine divisions). National and State officers, marshals, Holy Innocents' Temperance Society, Young Men's St. James's Temperance Seciety, Academy Hall Land League, Twelfth Ward Branch of the Irish National Land League and the Sixteenth Ward Brauch of the Land League. There were in all about 2,000 men in line, and they all were the usual green scarf decorated with emblems of Ireland. The march was up Fourth-ave. to Unionsquare, through Seventeenth-st, to Seventh-ave., thence to Forty-second-st., to Fifth-ave.. to Fiftyeighth-st., and then to Jones's Wood at Sixty-ninth-

thence to Forty-second-st., to Fifth-ave., to Fifty-eighth-st., and then to Jones's Wood at Sixty-ninth-st. and the Eastern Boulevard.

The procession was reviewed by Mayor Grace, the Common Council and other invited guests from the pavilion in Union-square. The Mayor wore a green sprig in the lappel of his coat and saluted the societies as they passed. Among the other persons on the reviewing stand were Sheriff Bowe, Park Commissioners Olliffe and MacLean, Commissioners Thomas S. Brennan, Aldermen Keenau, Sauer, Strack, Bernard Kenney, Patrick Kenney, McAvey, Autenreith, Hilhard and Kirk, Chief Clerk Tracey of the Mayor's office, E. D. Farrell, William Moloney, Deputy Clerk of the Eoard of Aldermen, Richard M. Walters, Charles Reilly, Edward L. Carey and ex-Alderman Miccael Tuomey. The head of the procession reached the reviewing stand about 12:45 and the line was about twenty-five minutes in passing.

The celebration at Jones's Wood was in the nature of a picnic. There were only about 3,000 persons present, although a much larger attendance had been expected. An admission fee of 50 cents was charged, and the proceeds will be sent to Ireland to assist the Land League movement. A band played Irish airs, and some of the people present indulged in an exhibition of Irish dances. A large crowd gathered on one of the platforms and istened to an address on Ireland's sufferings. Algernon S. Sullivan was the first speaker. He alluded to Parnell's work in alleviating the depression in Ireland, and spoke of the injustice of Davitt's imprisonment. Their names were received with vociferous cheering. Mr. Sullivan also spoke of the Irish people here as a trifity, industrious and honest set of people, but he thought they had one great fault—they drank a little bit too much whiskey. Thomas C. E. Ecclesine, the Rev. Father Leonard, of St. Authony's Church, and other spoke.

the Rev. Father Leonard, of St. Authony's Church, and others spoke.

A Pontifical mass was celebrated in the Cathedral at 10:30 a. m. by Cardinal McCloskey, at which Archbishop Corrigan assisted. Vicar-General Quant was the assistant priest, the Rev. Fathers McQuirk and Wayrich deacons of honor, the Rev. Fathers Litz and Kautz deacons of the mass, and the Rev. Fathers Farley and McDonnell masters of ceremonies. The Rev. Father McInery preached the sermon. There were also extra masses in St. Patrick's Church in Mulberry-st. (the old cathedral).

The observance of the day in Brooklyn was quiet. Flags were displayed on the public buildings. Masses were said in the Roman Catholic charches. A small body of men paraded in the Eastern District from Bedford-ave. to Second and North-muth-sits. A dinner was eaten last evening in the assembly-rooms of the Academy of Music by the members of the St. Patrick's Society and a number of invited guests.

DINNER OF THE FRIENDLY SONS. WO HUNDBED MEMBERS AND GUESTS SIT DOWN AT DELMONICO'S-SPEECHES BY F. R. COUDERT, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW AND OTHERS.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick celebrated their ninety-seventh anniversary in the evening by a dinner at Delmonico's. Nearly 200 persons sat down at the tables in the large dining hall. At the head of the hall was the guests' table, and extending at right angles from it were five other tables. The president of the society, Chief-Justice Daly, presided, and at the heads of the other tables were John Foley, Joseph J. O'Dono-hue, Judge Shea, Eugene B. Murtha and Thomas Murphy. At the guests' table, occupying seats to the right of the president, were Mayor Grace, General John P. Gordon, Edward F. Delancey and Lawrence Barrett. On the president's left hand were Major-General Q. A. Gillmore, F. W. J. Hurst, F. R. Coudert and Chauncey M. Depew. Among the others present were Robert Sewell, John K. McCarthy, Dennis Quinn, Dennis McMahon, Patrick O'Shea, W. L. Cole, H. W. Boakstaver, ex-Senator Sewell, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, William Stuart, Surregate Calvin, Judge Hawes, Morgan J. O'Brien, George Shea, jr., . Augustin Daly, Vanness Roosevelt, Bryan Lawrence, Jeremiah Devim, Roosevelt, Bryan Lawrence, Jereman Devino, J. R. Cuming, R. D. Davis, Charles R. Flint, Matthew Leary, D.A. Moran, D. S. McEtroy, R.P.Charles, Herace Cerrick, Henry J. Robinson, John Savage, Hugh Hastings, Judge Van Hoesen, Henry L. Hoguet, John B. Haskin, Judge Sheridan, Judge Barrett, Henry Macdouna and D. B. Strahan.

The dining-hall presented a very brilliant appearance. Belind the chairman was a portrait of St.

guet, John B. Haskin, Judge Sheridan. Judge Barrett, Henry Macdouna and D. B. Strahan.

The dining-hall presented a very brilliant appearance. Behind the chairman way a portrait of St. Patrick, flanked on either side by the flux of Ireland and America. On the gallery there was a display of the flugs of the two nations, and the shield of Ireland, surrounded by shamrocks and bearing the motto "Erin go Bragh," formed the centre piece. An orchestra, which played at intervals, was in the gallery.

ZAn innovation in the practice at public dinners was the entrance of the guests after the members of the society had taken their places. They entered arm in arm while the oysters were being served. Although the dinner began at 7 o'clock, it was not until half-past 9 that the chairman rapped for order. There were only nine toasts on the programme, and the speeches were brief. After each toast a song was sung, the vocalists being Miss Jennie Dickerson and the Misses Couran.

In giving the first toast, "The day we celebrate," Judge Dally congratulated the society on the large attendance. Before offering the toast, he said that he desired to present to the antience the last lumingrant from Ireland—the shamrock in its native earth from Charles Underwood O'Connell.

Frederic R. Coudert, in response to the next toast, "Ireland," said that it was well understood that no Irishman could do justice to Ireland, because his vocabulary was not sufficient; so they had called on a Frenchman to speak for them. Contiouing, he said:

I prefer to think of your island, not as the mother of sorrows, but as the mother who has sent her sons abroad to conquer by their work and by their voke. [Laughter] The Irish immigrant sees our river an latence calls it his stream; he lands on our island and knows that it belongs to him. [Great longther,] New trheless, he has to deplore the hatsh and insentiable system of our naturalization laws which, ply forme, require a least an unreasonable residence and a singustrug character. [Laughter,] New thatstanding

To the next toast, "The United States of Amer-ica," General Gordon, late Senator from Georgia, was called on to respond. He said:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND MY INFR BEITHERS: Perhaps on no occasion could a sentiment like the one I am called on to respend to be drunk more appropriately than on